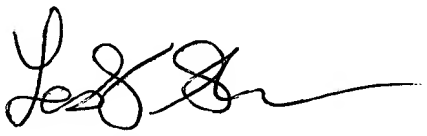
REMARKS

Support for the amendment to the claims may be found in the specification on page 8, lines 20-42. Applicants respectfully request the amended claims be passed to issue.

Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including Extension of Time fees to Deposit Account No. 11-0345. Please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

KEIL & WEINKAUF



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MARKED UP VERSION OF AMENDED CLAIMS

Amend claim 3 as follows:

3. (currently amended) A process for the preparation of propylene homopolymers by polymerizing propylene at from 20 to 50°C and from 1 to 100 bar in the presence of a Ziegler-Natta catalyst system containing, as active components, wherein the process comprises

a) ~~a titanium-containing solid component which is obtained by~~ reacting a titanium halide with a chlorine-free ~~compound of magnesium~~ magnesium alkyl compound, an inorganic oxide as a carrier, a C_1-C_8-alkanol and an electron donor compound by a method in which, in a first stage, a solution of the chlorine-free ~~compound of magnesium~~ magnesium alkyl compound in an inert solvent is added to the inorganic oxide as a carrier, this mixture is allowed to react for from 0.5 to 5 hours at from 10 to 120°C and then reacted, at from -20° to 80°C with constant mixing, with a C_1-C_8-alkanol in at lest a 1.3 fold molar excess, based on the compound of magnesium, to give a chlorine-free intermediate, the titanium halide and the electron donor compound are then added to said intermediate, the resulting mixture is allowed to react for at least 10 minutes at from 10 to 150°C and the solid substance thus obtained is then filtered off as washed in a liquid alkane

and, as cocatalyst,

b) an aluminum compound and

c) a further electron donor compound,

the molar ratio of the aluminum compound b) to the further electron donor compound c) in the polymerization being from 1.5:1 to 9:1.

COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL CLAIMS IN THE APPLICATION

1. (canceled)

2. (canceled)

3. (currently amended) A process for the preparation of propylene homopolymers by polymerizing propylene at from 20 to 50°C and from 1 to 100 bar in the presence of a Ziegler-Natta catalyst system containing, as active components, wherein the process comprises

a) reacting a titanium halide with a chlorine-free magnesium alkyl compound, an inorganic oxide as a carrier, a C_1-C_8-alkanol and an electron donor compound by a method in which, in a first stage, a solution of the chlorine-free magnesium alkyl compound in an inert solvent is added to the inorganic oxide as a carrier, this mixture is allowed to react for from 0.5 to 5 hours at from 10 to 120°C and then reacted, at from -20° to 80°C with constant mixing, with a C_1-C_8-alkanol in at lest a 1.3 fold molar excess, based on the compound of magnesium, to give a chlorine-free intermediate, the titanium halide and the electron donor compound are then added to said intermediate, the resulting mixture is allowed to react for at least 10 minutes at from 10 to 150°C and the solid substance thus obtained is then filtered off as washed in a liquid alkane

and, as cocatalyst,

b) an aluminum compound and

c) a further electron donor compound,

the molar ratio of the aluminum compound b) to the further electron donor compound c) in the polymerization being from 1.5:1 to 9:1.

4 (original) A process for the preparation of propylene homopolymers as claimed in claim 3, wherein the molar ratio of the aluminum compound b) to the further electron donor compound c) is from 2:1 to 8:1.

5 (original) A process for the preparation of propylene homopolymers as claimed in claim 3, wherein ethanol is used as a C_1-C_8-alkanol in the preparation of the titanium-containing solid component a) in the first stage.

6 (original) A process for the preparation of propylene homopolymers as claimed in claim 3, wherein a di-C_1-C_{10}-alkylmagnesium is used as the chlorine-free compound of magnesium in the preparation of the titanium-containing solid component a).

7 (original) A process for the preparation of propylene homopolymers as claimed in claim 3, wherein an inorganic oxide which has a pH of from 1 to 6.5, a mean particle diameter of from 5 to 200 µm and cavities or channels having a mean particle diameter of from 1 to 20 µm and whose macroscopic volume fraction, based on the total particle, is from 5 to 30% is used as a carrier in the preparation of the titanium-containing solid component a).

8 (original) A process for the preparation of propylene homopolymers as claimed in claim 3, wherein silica gel is used as the inorganic oxide in the preparation of the

titanium-containing solid component a).

9 (original) A process for the preparation of propylene homopolymers as claimed in claim 3, wherein silica gel is used as the inorganic oxide in the preparation of the titanium-containing solid component a).

10 (original) A process for the preparation of propylene homopolymers as claimed in claim 3, wherein a trialkylaluminum compound whose alkyl groups are each of 1 to 8 carbon atoms is used as the aluminum compound b).

11 (original) A process for the preparation of propylene homopolymers as claimed in claim 3, wherein at least one organosilicon compound of formula (I)

$$R^1nSi(OR^2)_{4-n} \qquad (I)$$

where the radicals R^1 are identical or different as are each C_1-C_{20}-alkyl, 5- to 7-membered cycloalkyl, which in turn may be substituted by C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, or are C_6-C_{28}-aryl or C_6-C_{18}-aryl-C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, the radicals R^2 are identical or different and are each C_1-C_{20}-alkyl and n is 1, 2, or 3, is used as further electron donor compound c).

12. (canceled)

13. (canceled)

14. (canceled)